A favourable factor among the Jews is the rare occurrence of alcoholism with its deleterious effects on the progeny. The number of arrests for drunkenness in Warsaw and Lodz (chiefly drunkenness in the streets) was—

| | Year. | Jews. | Non-Jews. | Number to every 10,000 among the | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | JCAVS. | Non-Jews. |
| Warsaw | 1925 | 87 | 11,994 | 3 | 192 |
| Lodz | 1926-28 | 96 | 11,722 | G | 395 |
| J3 | 1929 | 49 | 5,200 | 3 | 176 |

The reason why Jews so little incline to drunkenness is not certain, but other Oriental and South European nations are also very moderate in the consumption of alcoholic liquors in contradistinction to those of Northern Europe. The difference in climatic conditions is hardly a sufficient explanation, because the Jews of Northern Europe do not differ in that respect from those of other countries. Their moderation is the more remarkable as total abstainers are rare among them—they drink, but are not drunkards, possibly because they are to a higher degree governed by reason.

The same difference does not exist between Jews and non-Jews in respect of other stimulants such as tea, coffee, and tobacco; if anything, their consumption is greater among the Jews, but their effects are less harmful. It is not known whether there is any difference in the use of drugs, such as opium and cocaine.

## (2) HYGIENE

The Jewish religious regulations, which include rules of hygiene, have in the past exercised a beneficial influence on the health of the people. The prohibition of sexual promiscuity for men and women alike has protected the Jews from